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director of the institute of bacteriology, who on the morning of the same day had arrived from Oporto, where he had been about a month engaged in studying the nature and symptoms of the plague.

The authorities at once issued orders for the measures prescribed by science to be adopted, and proceeded to disinfect the residence of the patient, and to isolate the whole of the premises, as well as the other tenants, who were conveyed to the lazaretto.

J. H. THIERIOT.

SPAIN.

*Vessels inspected at Barcelona.*

BARCELONA, SPAIN, *November 16, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report having inspected the following-named Spanish steamers:

Date.	Vessel.	No. of passengers.		Bound for—
		Cabin.	Steerage.	
Nov. 4	Leon XIII.....	25	13	Manila.
Nov. 7	Miguel Jover.....	62	113	Porto Rico and Cuba.
Nov. 10	Montevideo.....	96	27	Do.
Nov. 15	Catalina.....	37	64	Do.

I found the vessels crews, food, and water supply in good condition, as prescribed by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. I further beg to report that I instructed the captain of the steamship *Catalina* to have the walls of the steerage compartments of his vessel white-washed.

Respectfully,

HENDERSON RIDER,  
*Vice and Deputy Consul-General.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

TURKEY.

*A case of plague in Trieste.*

[Report 233.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *November 4, 1899.*

At the last sitting of the superior council of health 2 official communications of the most important character were made. It was the question of a case of plague which has occurred in Trieste. The boatswain of the Ottoman liner *Polis Mytilini* fell ill on October 27 with symptoms of bronchitis. At first the case was considered as simple bronchitis, but on November 1 the above-mentioned boatswain was obliged to enter the hospital, where he died on the 4th instant. The post-mortem as well as the bacteriological examination has ascertained a case of plague. As will be seen by the French copy of said communication, which I have the honor to forward, the steamship *Polis Mytilini* has not been to Egyptian waters for three years, and the late boatswain had not quitted the vessel for ten years. At said sitting it was decided to make a further inquiry in order to know what kind of merchandise and from where embarked in said steamship *Polis Mytilini*.

I have the honor to inclose herein the last news concerning the outbreak of cholera in the Province of Bassorah.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,  
*U. S. Sanitary Commissioner.*

## [Inclosure No. 1.]

*Communication of the Austrian delegate, made at the session of the superior council, November 29, 1899.*

[Translated in this Bureau from official copy.]

The Ottoman steamer *Polis Mytilini* arrived from Constantinople at Trieste, October 27, having touched at Gallipoli, the Dardanelles, Métilini, Smyrna, Chio, Tehesmé, the Piræus, Masaltana, Kalamata, Patras, and Corfu, and left on October 31, after having sent to the municipal hospital the boatswain, who had been taken ill on board. The man died November 4 at the hospital for infectious diseases, where he had been isolated. The necropsy and the microscopic and bacteriological examinations demonstrated that the case was one of plague, although the patient had no buboes and did not expectorate. All sanitary measures were taken. There were no other cases of the disease and the city of Trieste is completely indemne.

As the present whereabouts of the infected vessel are not known, the Ottoman Government is earnestly requested to undertake the necessary investigations, and to take the proper prophylactic measures with regard to the vessel.

DR. MALLIX.

## [Inclosure No. 2.]

*Circular telegrams to health officers, November 14, 1899.*

By decision of the superior council of health, arrivals from Bougie and Philippeville, Algeria, are, since November 11, subject to quarantine of ten days in one of the 3 Ottoman lazarettos—Tripoli in Africa, Beirut, or Smyrna.

## [Inclosure No. 3.]

By decision of the superior council of health, arrivals from Trieste are, since November 13, subject to medical visit in Ottoman ports having a sanitary physician.

## FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

**BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.**—Two weeks ended November 24, 1899. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

**Governors Harbor.**—Two weeks ended November 25, 1899. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 3. No contagious diseases reported.

**Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.**—Two weeks ended November 23, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

**Nassau.**—Two weeks ended November 28, 1899. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

**FRANCE—Rouen.**—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 227, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4, and 21 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**GERMANY—Stuttgart.**—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 175,904. Total number of deaths, 175, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 4, and 26 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.**—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended November 18, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 17.3 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Preston, viz, 25.3, and the lowest in Burnley, viz, 11.5.